

## **OSMA Training Perspectives**

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> Homayoon Dezfuli Manager, System Safety, Office of Safety and Mission Assurance NASA Headquarters



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# A Simple Model for Making Change and Improvements





- Environment: A collection of attributes that are necessary for the functioning of a process, activity, program, etc.
- SMA Environment:
  - Directives (including responsibility and authority)
  - Technical guidelines and procedures

**Policies and Procedures** 

- Technical skills of individuals and their desire to excel
- Attitudes and perceptions of individuals regarding their roles
- Etc.
  Workforce Skills and Motivations





### Policies and Procedures

- A set of consistent and coherent directives and associated technical procedures that promotes
  - Technical rigor in SMA products and services
  - Engagement in and contribution to systems engineering and decision processes throughout lifecycle
  - True integration of SMA activities to manage safety and risk

#### Merriam-Webster (http://www.m-w.com) dictionary defines:

- Consistent: agreement or harmony of parts or features to one another or a whole: without contradiction
- Coherent: systematic or logical connection



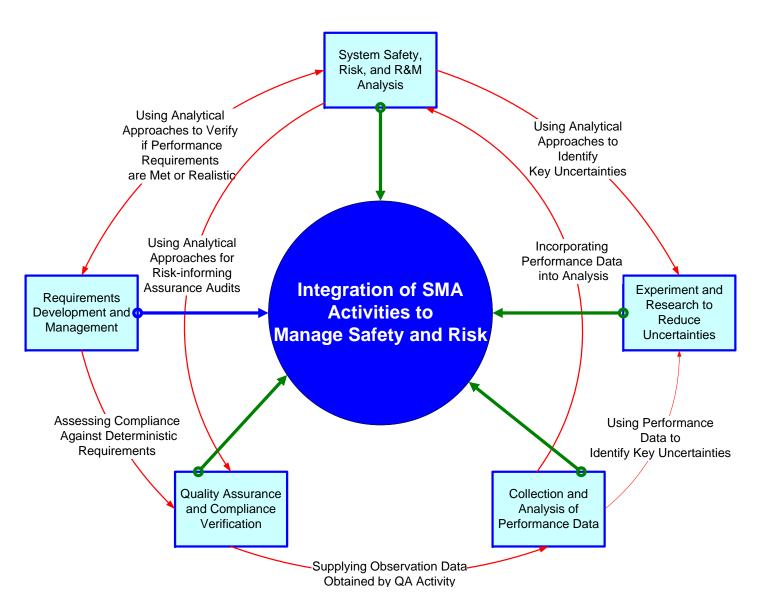


- Workforce Skills and Motivations
  - A technically qualified SMA workforce that is recognized as the critical supplier of safety, reliability, risk analysis, and assurance services
    - Subscribes to a systems approach to SMA activities
    - Subscribes to technical rigor to enhance credibility
    - Motivated to proactively learn and apply new technical skills and tools
    - Self-assesses and corrects technical inadequacies

**Attributes of Technical Excellence** 



### **Systems Approach to SMA Activities**



## SARD's Perspective of the Current SMA Environment



- Policies and Procedures
  - Key policy documents are becoming more consistent and coherent
    - Advocate a proactive, analytic, and integrated approach to risk-informed management of safety and technical risks
    - Advocate integration of SMA activities with systems engineering and decision processes
- Handbooks and procedural documents are still needed

## SARD's Perspective of the Current SMA Environment



- Workforce Skills and Motivations
  - Experienced in detailed, qualitative assessments
  - Limited use of analytic, integrated modeling approaches
  - Limited knowledge of statistics, probability theory, and uncertainty quantification (per NESS)
  - New skills learned on as-needed basis (reactive versus proactive)
  - Most available, offered training lack technical rigor, consistency, and coherence



### **System Safety Example**

#### Policy and Procedures

- The requirements for system safety (SS) were revised significantly in July 2006 (NPR 8715.3)
- The changes were made to introduce technical rigor into SS modeling and to couple it with systems engineering and decision processes (Target Environment)
- Prior to this change
  - System safety practices had remained grounded in the modeling approach of the 1970s
  - Lacked technical rigor and systems approach
  - SS Product: Qualitative Hazard Analysis Report AND Risk Metrics
- This state of affair was incoherent with Agency's initiatives to advance Probabilistic Risk Assessment application

#### Workforce Skills

- Qualitative hazard analysis and qualitative risk analysis are pervasive
- Most available, offered SS training are inconsistent with the change in policy direction





- Consistency with Agency's policy and directives
- Promotes technical rigor
- Promotes analytical approaches
- Promotes systems view
- Addresses Agency's technical needs
- Coherence among training courses
- Supports risk-informed decision making





- Core training is needed to address limitations in SMA workforce skills including
  - Probabilistic Analysis for Engineers
  - Analytical System Safety Analysis (e.g., Scenariobased Hazard Analysis)
  - Analytical Reliability Analysis
  - Risk-informed Decision Analysis
- OSMA will lead in developing these courses and interface with NSC for their delivery
- OSMA has initiated work on these courses